The Times - Dispatch. tary vaccination and voluntary sending or children to school would be so general as to minimize danger.",

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL, One Six Three Year, Mos. Mos.

All Unsigned Communications will be discarded.
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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1905.

The Senate Will Go Slowly.

There is no disputing the fact that Theodore Roosevelt is a strong man, He is a person of intellectual force, a per of decided convictions and strengt personality alone that has forced upon Congress the question of regulating railroad rates; the real strength of this movement is in the people themselves Mr. Roosevelt is their representative, the personal agent of the masses. He is timent, and that is a force which not even the powerful corporations of the land can resist. It is true that Mr. Roosevelt has done much to crystalize this sentiment and to bring this force into nction. But the force itself comes from

and then that popular rule is a myth that a few strong men, banded together in corporations and otherwise, dictate the It is true that the popular will sentiment is once crystalized; when the people as a whole make up their minds that such and such a thing shall be done, there is no power that can stem the tide, But it is a serious undertaking for the government to fix the rate of railroad radical enange should be considthat the Republicans of the House propose to put through their billwith a rush, and without even giving the Democrats an opportunity to offer amendlooks like a play to the galleries. Nor do we believe that the House would pursue such a course if it were not that the Senate must reckon with the bill before it is finally passed.

It is given out that to-morrow Senator Kean, of New Jersey, who is an opponent of hasty legislation, will soon introduce a resolution directing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to sit during the recess of Congress for the purpose of holding hearings and considering interstate commerce bills. Mr. Kean says with the Swayne case before the Senate, is manifestly impossible to consider a bill at this session.

That is the course that the Senate will doubtless pursue, for it is the course of conservatism and discretion.

Richmond's Fine Showing.

The assessed value of real estate in thcity of Richmond for the year 1901 was \$45,430,836, and the assessment of personal property was \$36,836,195. When it is con- the daily papers in New York city that sidered that in Richmond government bonds State bonds, city bonds and all the stocks of Virginia railroad corporations are exempt from taxation, this is a splendid and gratifying exhibit, and the commissioner of revenue says that it is an exhibit that will compare most favorably with that of the best regulated cities in the country. It is a tribute to the honesty and patriotism of the people of Richmond. It shows that, in the main, they are making honest returns of their personal effects.

We believe that the new law exempting railroad stocks from taxation has had something to do with this gratifying result. It was not fair for the State to tax the railroads upon their property, together with a franchise tax, and yet to list their shares for taxation. It was double taxation, pure and simple. State has no more right to do an injusthe State undertakes to impose unjust taxes, the people are going to resent it, and some of them are going to dodge The surest way for the State to preven tax dodging is to deal fairly and justive with the tax-payers and give them no excuse or pretext for failing to make complete returns, Fair dealing usually

The Rights of the Child.

The Knoxville Journal and Tribune remarks that compulsory education is not an infringement upon individual rights any more than compulsory vaccination; that the disease the latter is to preven th less dangerous than that which the fermer is to prevent.

The Washington Post by way of comment says that while all this is measurably true, it is stated with an excess of Christian religion that it has prospered emphasis. "It is true," adds the Post, "that the prevalence of illiteracy might be so general in a community as to be persecutions and false doctrine and false incore dangerous than smallpox, but if methods of some of its exemplars and neither school attendance nor vaccination promoters in all ages. How can preachcliber ellitoracy or smallpox would bethe cause of religion by resort to the
ocme extremely dangerous, for voion"tricks of the trade?" How can they

tary vaccination and voluntary sending

as to minimize danger.", Laws are not made for those their duty, but for those who commit trespass. A law providing for compulsory education would not affect the great reajority of people in Virginia, for they will send their children to school if the opportunity is given them whether or not there be any law on the subject. But in dealing with the subject the question with us is the right of the child. If an epidemic of smallpox is prevailing, has any parent the right to say that his shall not be vaccinated? Has he the right to put his child in jeopardy when the board of health decides that in order to protect the children of the community from the epidemic it is necessary that all be vaccinated? Has any parent the right to set up his judgment against that of the experts and refuse to have his child vaccinated and by such refusal put the child in peril?

To ask these questions is to answer them. A parent has no right to abuse his child, no right to withhold from his child protection against dangerous disease, and by the same token has no right to with hold the opportunity of getting an education. The State does not undertake to say that a parent must send his child to pay school, for the parent may not be

uble to do so. But when the State at its own expense provides a convenient school for the education of the children in all communities, no parent has the moral right and, therefore, should not have the lega right to deny to his child the opportunity of getting such an education as the

State provides. It will be observed that we have sale nothing about general education as good policy. We are discussing the uestion purely and solely from the point of view of the child's rights, for it is that phase of the question which appeals mos trongly to us.

Childhood is the time for learning, the imo for mental training, and if a person does not receive instruction and training in childhood the opportunity is gone forever. The rights of the child must be respected and protected.

Prompt Settlements.

Colonel Morton Marye, Auditor of Public Accounts, has written a letter to Treasurer Todd, of Henrico, stating that hat official has paid into the treasury axes and other public moneys collected by him in accordance with the law reating thereto, and that his accounts are n an entirely satisfactory condition.

This is a notable example and worthy of imitation by all public officials. Many treasurers indulge taxgood-natured do so. Taxes must be paid sooner or it is in fact no favor to allow a person who is indebted to the State to defer the day of settlemen; from time to time, fo delay means accumulation of debt and go, and the rule applies to taxe as to all other obligations. When the tax-payers know that they manage some way to get the money that they can stave the treasurer off many persons of a procrastinating turn of mind are disposed to prolong the agony and thus make payment so much

Conditions in Henrico do not differ materially from conditions in other counties, and if Treasurer Todd can collect moneys due the State as they fall due, and make prompt settlement with the State within the time fixed by law, treasurers of other countles can do likewise, and that should be the rule.

Church Advertisements. This is a day of advertising, and even he churches have fallen into the habit. A writer in the New York . Independent has been giving this subject special study, and, in order to get material for the artiveeks of one whole year, from January to January, he clipped each Safurday from portion of the page containing church announcements. He concludes from his observations that the purpose of most of the advertisements, at least, was to attract a crowd. In one whole group, for example, he says that the emphasis is laid upon the music. In most of the advertisements some special feature is mentioned, mainly the music, the preacher being a secondary attraction. He finds that attention is repeatedly called to the fact that the service will be musical, with brief addresses. He "answered" one of the advertisements by attending one such service, and found that while the service was one hour and thirty minutes long, the sermon occupied just six minutes. One notice refers to a new organ; another mentions a stringed quartette and organ; another boasts of stringed instruments and of chorus choir. One of the churches announced that colored jubilee singers would render gospel songs and plantation melodies, and still another announced music by American In-

dians. Again, there is advertisement of the subjects, some of which are as follows: Seeking Grass for Mules and Finding Elijah," "Nathan Said Unto David, "Thou Art the Man,' or the Crack Detective," "Out of the Frying Pan Into the Fire: A Study of Recent Suicides;" "Has God Body " "A Defense of Violence to Scabs;" "What Are Our Inspectors of Police Doing?" "Noted American Gamblers at Monte Carlo;" "The Devil in Politics: Is He a Democrat or Republi-"The Case of Florence Burns;" can?" "The Humer of Jesus;" "Christ's Banquet Talk." One preacher announced 'as a subject for a Christmas sermon "God's Little Boy."

Is it not a sign of the divinity of the and spread in spite of the blunders and sins and heresy and narrow prejudice and wers compulsory, it is not probable that ers and church officials hope to promote

to degrading ways and means? The gospel is strongest in its purity and its integrity; it does not need to be polatered up by fakes and fads. If it is not attractive in itself, it cannot be made attrac-tive by descending to the methods of music, good preaching and attractive services, but the cause of religion is never to be advantaged by claptrap and sensa-tionalism. The end will never justify the means. Crowds may be attracted by their desire to see a show, but if they in such a spirit, they will have the sense of being swindled if the show is not up to the advertisement, and if they do see a satisfactory show, neither they nor the cause of religion will be the gainer by the experience.

As the writer in the Independent says,

a crowd chanot be collected by mountebank tricks and then appealed to with the solemn truth of God.

Southern Farm Labor.

At a banquet given Monday night by the Manufacturers' Club, of High Point, N. C., United States Senator F. M. Simmons, of that State, spoke on immigration and emphasized the need of more labor in the South. Mr. Simmons took occasion to say that he has introduced a bill in Congress which has the hearty ap proval of the commissioner of inimigraon and has received unanimous 1000r from the Senate Committee on Immigra tion, which provides that each State may establish an agency on Ellis Island, which vill have the privilege of communicating directly with the immigrants us they arrive and negotiate with them.

If this bill becomes a law, and it should come a law, representatives from each alk with the immigrants before they are them the advantages offered in the South and have the opportunity of inducing desirable immigrants to settle in this section. We must do something to get a better supply of labor for the farms. ferring to work on the railroads or ir ginia and other Southern States farmers are compelled to curtail their operations for the lack of help. One of the greatest South to-day is a surer supply of good all seasons and in all emergencies. If there were such a supply, farming operations would be much simplified and agriculture would be far more prosperous.

If the small boy or the small girl, either will hitch his or her father to the slee and keep him well hitched, they can skoot around town without running into Mayo McCarthy's cruel order. This isn't cheer ing news to pater familias, but it's

Some would-be United States senators are finding that sometimes a rough and rugged road lies between the caucus nomnation and the coveted seat. There's

The trusts may have put Judge Parker forward as Congressman Baker charges but they left him to scrub his own skillet after the first grand act in the alleged performance.

"Will no one tell me the truth." is something pathetic in that appeal of the Czar of all the Russias, shut in as he is by diplomats and fool advisers.

Anent the annual wrangle in Congress over free seeds, we insist that the flower garden woman shall be heard before decided action is taken.

Fifty years of fox hunting is a good record for hig fun, and the venerable J. O. Thomas, of Isle of Wight county,

They are trying to form a big combination of all the iron industries north and south. Working along hard lines, so

The President seems inclined to do a little vigorous business in the matter of railroading railroad legislation through Congress.

thermometer, there are warm enough times in Russia about now.

Where is that mysterious beef trust that is and yet is not? Respectfully referred to the puzzle department.

Anyhow, the weather, had as it has been, has kept conversation from lagging

Pity for McCue.

Bit of the Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—On next Friday, the sentence of death will be executed upon Earnhel McCue, who was convicted by the City Court of Charlottes-ville of the murier of his wife. I have no adverse criticism to pass upon the judge and jury by whom he was tried and the indeen and the content of the war and the evidence. I am not deposed to ask the Governor to commute the sentence of the court. Let the dignity and majosty of the Commonwealth be upheld.

But looking to the moral welfare of our peo-

Wood's Seeds. Extra Early Peas

are usually one of the most satis-factory and profitable crops to grow, both for home market and shipping.

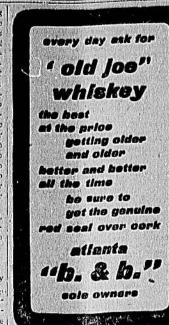
Wood's Lightning Excelsion Wood's Pedigree Extra Early

are the earliest and most productive kinds in cultivation, and are in great favor with truckers wherever they are planted. Special prices quoted in quantity.

Write for prices and Wood's Quarter Contury Seed Book, telling all about the best Garden and Farm Seeds. Malled free.

T.W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen RICHMOND, . VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S SEEDS GRAND PRIZE - ST. LOUIS, 1904. GOLD MEDAL - PARIS, 1800,



pile. I pray that they may be pliful rather than revengeful.

I have known the McChe family during a period of nearly forty years. I have spent the most of my summer variations in the community in which they were born and rearranged from the most of my summer variations in the community in which they were born and rearranged from the most of the most o

Compulsory Education.

Compulsory Education.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Fermit me to thank you for your editorial on dompulsory education. It will eventually come, and with such able and influential advocates as yourself on its side it will come seconer than many think. The matter of giving primary education to the children of the State is far the most important subject now up for consideration. It has been a long and lone-some road, but ovidences are not wanting that the people are awakening to their needs, and I am glad to add that you have done your part in this work. I hope to see the day when the property of the State will be used to educate the children of the State, and when no child, however situated, will be debarred from acquiring a good primary education.

Lynchburg Va. Lynchburg, Va.

Home for Confederate Women.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,--My friend, Mr. James E. Porter, who has just returned from Richmond, where he has been on a visit for a few days, is enthusiastic over the splendid effort that is being made for the comfort and happiness of the widows of the old Confederate soldiers.

being made for the confort and happiness of the widows of the old Confederate Bolders.

The Home for the Needy Confederate Woman of Virginia, is one of the noblest and sweetest charkings of the many in our Southland that has prung from the hose been fostered by and brought into particular woman.

A noble band of Virginia ladies, most of them from Richmond, a few years ago, formed an organization of Virginia ladies, most of them from Richmond, a few years ago, formed an organization continuity may be a supported to the strength of the support of the outside women.

A noble band of Virginia ladies, most of them from Richmond, a few years ago, formed an organization continuity may be a supported to the old Confederate soldiers' are enjoying all the conforts of a home.

The present acting president is Mrs. Andrew Juckson Montague, wife of our beloved Governor, who, with an foficient corps of assistants, is accomplishing a wonderful work. They have bought a commodious and well located building and squipped it, and the extent of their above, together with the results will dependentiely upon the financial support of the pooled throughout the State.

The good people of the city of Richmond are taking a noble part in this charity, and my object in writing is to ask if the people of the countes will not try each and all of the mito do something to sustain this home. I am told that if every county in Virginia, would raise a small amount that it would do great deal towards removing the difficulties which lie in the pathway of these ladies and extend their work so that the poor Confederate would not be of the counters will real controled held his beloved wife or sister would not bett homeless and cheeriess.

We carnestly beg that the Confederate camps, the ladies auxiliaries and any and all

off homoless and cheerless.

We carriestly beg that the Confederatt camps, the ladies auxiliaries and any and all preganizations or individuals who sympathize with the Lost Cause will try and aid this mosthe Confederate

with the lost chass with the monuments raised in a said that of all the monuments raised in perpetuate the Confederate story, there is no perpetuate the Confederate story, there is no per to come which will ombody all that only in the country artists that the curning artists chand, all that the most satue brain can deand, all that the most satue brain can delease, that is a monument to the noble women hand, all that the hand to the most of the hold that is a monument to the most of the hold th

San Jose Scale.

Blacksburg, Va., Feb. 3, 1995.
Editor of The Times-Disputchi:
Sir,—The article appearing in last Sunday's
issue of your paper, from Embre?, Va., contains such misseading statements in regard to
the work of the Crop Pest Commission, that
I request space in your columns for a brief
reply.

the work of the Grop Pest Commission, that I request space in your columns for a brief reply.

I agree with your correspondent that it is impossible to stamp out the San Jose scale after it has once obtained a foothoid in an old orchard, but we have good remedies for treating this should be destroyed by it if the owners willing to put forth intelligent effort to save his trees. Full directions for treating orchards infested with this insect have been published and widely distributed over the Sinte. These publications can be obtained by addressing the undersigned. This should be known to your correspondent if he takes as much trouble to keep up with the published reports of this Sinte as he does with "positive assertions by an agricultural publication printed in Philadelphia."

We have not hesitated to publish the fact that some of the Virginia nurseries have been infested with the San Jose scale, but at the same time it was stated that strict control methods were enforced in these nurseries. This consists in the destruction of all the sold, with hydroyania acid gas, the surface of the virginia nurseries have succeeded in smidcating in the sold, with hydroyania acid gas, the surface of the stock being free from infestuation. But they correctly while in the other nurseries it is of the stock being free from infestuation. But they are infested is unterested in the State are infested is unterested to the stock being free from infestiution. But arrested have dis-

from infestation. But the report that fourteen nurseries in the State are infested is untrue.

The control methods adopted have proven so effective that the Virginia nurseries have distributed very few cases of San Jose scale low in 1853, the great majority of Sases in the State being distributed by non-resident nurserymen. These facts have been published over and over in our printer reports and widely distributed over the State.

The question of publishing the names of nurseryment of publishing the names of nurseryment of the facts with the San Jose say the state.

The question have one or two blocks of nurseryment of the facts with the San Jose say the state of the state is free from the pest, and they put forth proper efforts to set rid of it entirely?

While we have fliways given the facts about the writer does not believe can benefit the orchard interests in have state in sensitively?

While we have fliways given the facts about the writer does not believe can benefit the orchard interests in have state manufest published. It would inly outsiders, from when we have obtained the state.

This does not again to be an opportune of the state, and sive master, state the state of the sussion of this states Entomologist.

State Entomologist.

QEURIES ANDANSWERS

Circuit Courts.

In roply to a correspondent, we amend our roply of last week and state that the time of holding courts in the several counties is fixed by legislative enactment, approved February 22, 1904, The schedule is published in the Acts of 1901.

Communicating With Battleships

Editor of The Times Dispatch:

Bit, -Will you please publish in your next week's query column how I can communicate with the battleship Illinois or with any one on that saip? By so doing you will greatly oblige,

AGUESCRIBER.

Address your letter to the care of the

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Russia and Japan.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch,
Sir,-You will please give me the correct population of Russia and Japan, also as near as possible the correct loss of life on both sides up to the present time. By so doing you will greatly oblige,
LEWIS F. YANCEY.

29,000,000; of Japan about 45,000,000. To attempt to give the losses of each country in the war would be more guess work.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Please answer in The Times-Dispatch how many and where are the United States prisons? For what offense are persons sent to these prisons?
SUBSCRIBER.

There are three United States prisons me at Albany, one at Moundsville, W Va., and one at Atlanta. Persons con convicted of violation of the laws of the United States government.

Snails in Wells.

Snails in Wells.
Editor of the Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-Please toil in your query column where well snalls come from and how to exterminate them. I have a small bored well, with wood curbing three feet above the ground, and perfectly tight, yet the snails get in the well.

(R. B. S.

Cement the well from four feet below the surface to top and build coment or brick curbing around the well, and have the platform perfectly tight. These snails are hard to keep out of wells.

A Question of Construction.

A Question of Construction.

Boltor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir, Please sottle dispute between me and my friend. Buck, in query column. He contends that section 2042, Code 1887, means £1 per head for each entry. I contend it means £1 to \$20 for each entry, one lead, or 100, as fine for State then. Damage to owner, with cost against owner of cattle.

E. V. A.

r of cattle. E. V. A.
It does not mean one dollar or twent; ollars per head; it means not less than one dollar nor more than twenty dollars for each offense.

Postmusters and Pennies.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch. Sir.—What is the largest amount of pen nies of which postoffices are required to take by law? or is there any such law A SUBSCRIBER.

The postal laws provide: Postmaster are not required to accept as payment which may be so mutilated as to be unturrent or as to render its genuinchess loubtful. Nor are they required to receive more than 25 cents in copper or nickel coins in any one payment, nor to affix stamps to letters, nor to make change, except as a matter of courtesy. They must not give credit for postage.

May Cousins Marry?

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-Will you please publish in your queries as to whether or not there has been a law passed in Virginia against first cousins marrying?

he marriage of cousins. The restrictions are as follows: No man shall marry his mother, grandmother, stepmother, sister, daughter, granddaughter, half-sister, au.i., son's widow, wife's daughter, or her granddaughter or stepdaughter, brother's daughter, or sister's daughter. man shall marry her father, grandmother, stepfather, brother, son, grandson,

man shall marry her father, grandmother, stepfather, brother, son, grandson, half-brother uncle, daughters husband, husband's son, or his grandson or steps on brother's on sistor's daughters.

Prior Liers.

Prior Liers.

Baltor of The Times-Dispatch; and Sir.—A soile B a house and lot, and Sir.—A soile B a house and lot, and severa a hance of try hundred dollars, layers and falls, can his craditor soil in the plees had been soile.

A collect his note, as if he is m business, and falls, can his craditors soil into plees he had been soile.

Flease answer and oblige.

Flease answer and oblige.

Flease answer and oblige.

Editor of Times-Dispatch, soile of the hundred dollars, layers of the

February 8th in World's History

Papirius Cursor dedicated a temple to Quirinus, on which he placed a sun dist, the first ever seen in Rome.

Aesculapius, the sanitary god, as it was fabled, was enshrined as a serpent on an island in the Tiber. As a physician he used the probe, cathartics, bandages, etc., hence the respect.

hence the respect.

1887.

Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, beheaded in the great hall of Fotheringay Castle, at the age of forty-four. She was the daughter of James V., of Scotland. After an imprisonment of nineteen years in Dagland, she was brought to the scaffold on a conviction of conspiracy against the queen, Elizabeta.

Ferdiand II. of Germany, died. 1674.

A resolution was adopted by the House of Commons in England, that a standing army is a grievance; that the king should have no other guard than the milita.

A party of about 300 French and Indians made an assault on Schencetady about 2 o'clock at night. The inhabitants were taken by surprise and sixty men, women and children massacred and the town destroyed. They took 27 prisoners, the remainder of the inhabitants fied to Albany, nearly naked through a deep snow, of whom 25 lost their limbs from the soverity of the frost.

Peters I. Emperors of Russia Aled.

Peter I., Emperor of Russia, died.

Peter I. Emperor of Russia, died.

1772.

The Princess Doawger of Wales died in her fifty-third year. She is said to have given the peculiar tone to the first years of her son's administration by her laconic exhortation, "George be King."

1779.

Moses Allen, chaplain of the Georgia brigade, was drowned in attempting to escape from a British prison ship. He was a native of Northampton, Mass, aged thirty-one.

Battle of Preussisch Eylau, between the French army of 90,000 under Bonaparte and 60,000 Russians under Benningsen. The battle commenced at dawn of day. At noon a storm arcse, which drifted the snow in the eyes of the Russians. The contest ended at 10 o'clock at night, when each army, after fourteen hours of hard fighting, occupied the same position as in the morning. Twelve of Napoleon's eagles were in the hands of Benningsen, and the field between was strewed with 50,000 dead, dying and wounded. The Russians finally retreated, leaving 15,000 prisoners in the hands of the French.

The Congress of Vienna determined to abolish slavery.

1820.

Robert Cowley, an African, died at Richmond, Va., aged one hundred and twentyfive. He had been for many years door-keeper to the capitol of Virginia, which office was bestowed upon him as a reward for revolutionary services.

1847.

New Prussian constitution adopted. President Barries of Gautemala, assassinated.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF

COL. THOMAS F. GOODE. BY REV. J. B. WINN.

army, taking with him the Boydon carry company, of which he was captain. COLONEL THOMAS F. GOODE. He with his company was sent to join General Magruder, whose command was then on the Peninsula. Then began his military career, which for dauntless courage and unsulled honor is second to none of all those glorious records made by the inen who were the 'Gray.'

He was rapidly promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel and then to colonel of the Third Virginia Cavalry. To him was assigned tile task of driving the enemy, under General B. F. Butler, and at Hampton and burning the town, which is at was most successfully and sullantly performed. He was with Stuart while covering the withdrawal of the army from Yorktown to Bichmond. Much of this time Colonel Goode's health was so poor, and physically he was so weak, that it often required the aid of two or three men to beln him mount his horse. But notwithstanding this feebleness of body, his mental visor was unimpaired, his courage undaunted, and his command never went into battle that he did not go at its head. Many are the stories which the old soldiers tell, with marked pride, of his gallantry and his wise leadership.

General J. E. B. Stuart, in his official contracts.

ership,
General J. E. B. Stuart, in his official
reports, often speaks in highest praise of
the work done by Colonel Goode and his
men. I will give you one or two extracts from these reports. "When Colonel

On Friday, January 6, 1935, at 4:30 A. M., Colonel Thomas F. Goode, of Boydon, Va., passed to be forever with God. And with his going Virginia lost one of her noblest sons, the Methodist Church one of its most devout and liberal supporters, and the poor man, the widow and the ornhan everywhere one of their best friends and benefactors.

Colonel Goode was the son of Dr. Thomas and Mary Ann Goode, and was been June 25, 1825.

Ho began the practice of law in Meckienburg county, Va., in 1848; and early of one in all Meckienburg county, variently fifts which afterwards made him so consplcuous as a lawyer and a financier throughout the State, In 1856 he was elected altorney for the Commonwealth in Meckienburg county, which office he alled consecutively for three and one-half terms.

He was a member of the famous Secession Convention of 1861; and, unlike the Virginia heroes of so many of the story books covering that period, lie did not advocate peace with impossible and war inevitable, and he advocated it with a strength and ardor' born only of honest convictions.

when I first knew Colonel Goode, he was something more than seventy years of age, but was still in full possession of all of his powers, magnificent in appearance and princely in his bearing. He would have graced any court in Europe, while the simplest child and humblest man, felt perfectly at case in his presence.

once. Without being at all narrow, or offen

ence.
Without being at all narrow, or offensively sectarian in his views, Colonel Goode was deeply devoted to the Methodist Church. He was always present at its services on Sunday, and at its business meetings on other days, save when kept away by serious sickness.

He was the humblest Christian I ever knew. He never doubted God, or the divinity of Jesus Christ, his only religious trouble, was a deep sense of his own unworthiness, which made him cling the closer to the Cross.

No one who was present can ever forget the deep and unaffected grief manifested by the people of his county on the day of his interment. Although the roads were very rough, and the day bleak and cold, men and women and colored people came from every direction—some of them for a distance of twenty-five

time, every eye was filled with from the lips of nearly every from the lips of nearly every one, you caught the murmur, "The best friend I ever had." The following verses, writto describe the funeral of another something of what we saw and felt

Years ago in a city street, A funeral train I Motley the growd that faced me ther Wealth and beauty midst squaler

Said I to one who came that way:
"Whose dear one is this they are bearing
away?"

'He belonged to us all," was the low re-

ply, Not one word more; the brimming eye, The choking volce, the whispered prayes, The weary look that the mourners wear, Proclaimed that a load on his own heart lay, Because of the brother they buried that day.

He turned on me an accusing stare;
"Look at the followers-foul and fair,
Base and good, the great and small,
Rich and poor, from hovel and hall;
Only one man could have massed them
this way—
And that the friend we bury to-day."

I turned and saw what I long had known, That grief had a language of its own, A stricken woman in tatters drest Sobbed low while the crowd around her

pressed,
Through tears—all the homage 'twas hers
to give—
"I'd g'adly have died could be have lived!"

He taught the lesson of being good, His life made his teachings understood, That is the reason after long years, Men look on his casket through blinding

Mon look of the total to

Judge Marshall Here.

Judge Maishall Here,
Judge James W. (Cyclone Jim) Marshall spent a few hours in Richmond
yesterday, having come down to fook
after some legal matters. He left on an
early afternoog train for his home at
New Castle. When reminded that he was
carrying his age well the joylal ex-congressman said: "The eternal years are
mine."

I asked another lingering near,
"Why such sorrow above this bier?
Every caste in this throng I see—
Aristocrats blend with the low degree—
All do him homage; tell me I pray,
Who is the hero they bury to-day?"